

GPS/GIS Technologies
Supplement 1.2

Pre/Post Test Key

1. GIS stands for _____.
☐ Global Information System
☐ Geological Information System
☒ Geographic Information System
☐ Global Information Service
2. GPS stands for _____.
☐ Geographic Public Services
☐ Geometric Problem Solving
☒ Global Positioning System
☐ Government Performance Standards
3. The components of GIS are _____.
☒ geography, data, a computer and a thinking operator
☐ geography, data and a computer
☐ textbooks, data and students
☐ global positioning system and a thinking operator
4. The virtue(s) of GIS is (are) _____.
☐ that human interaction is not needed
☒ its speed of operations and its flexibility of changing what-if scenarios and data
☐ all of the above
☐ none of the above
5. GIS cannot be used to _____.
☐ document archaeological sites and findings
☒ decide moral issues – right from wrong
☐ profile bank customers by branch office
☐ research wildlife habitat in a national park, because of prohibiting Federal Laws
☐ study underground water contamination patterns
6. GPS is an array of _____ satellites.
☐ 4
☐ 8
☐ 16
☒ 24
7. GPS satellites orbit around the earth, launched and administered by the _____.
☐ NASA
☒ The Department of Defense
☐ The Department of the Interior
☐ The Department of Agriculture

8. GPS uses _____ to establish positional accuracy.
- ☐ radio signals
 - ☐ lab top computers
 - ☒ triangulation
 - ☐ satellite
9. SATLOC _____.
- ☐ unscrambles GPS satellites
 - ☐ uses error correction to determine correct positional data
 - ☐ communicates with the GPS unit
 - ☒ all of the above
 - ☐ only the first two
10. The minimum number of satellites needed to determine a single location is ____.
- ☐ 1
 - ☐ 2
 - ☒ 4
 - ☐ 6
11. SATLOC calculates _____.
- ☐ the speed of the satellite
 - ☐ the time it takes to complete this test
 - ☒ the distance from the satellite to the GPS unit
 - ☐ the time it takes for a radio signal to go between satellites in space